

self-restraint. Its fruit is generally negative : it is represented by abstention rather than by action. and can hardly be detected without a deeper insight into the minds of animals than we possess. We may, however, assume that its development beyond a germinal stage is the peculiar stamp of humanity. Man's other impulses have been developed by various animals. some of which are exceedingly remote from him. In providence he is the heir of the insects: in aesthetic feeling of the birds. His own kin, the mammals, have had little to bequeath to him. But certain of them have transmitted what they could not develop, and have passed on to him germs which, springing into activity, have enabled him to outshine each order of the animal kingdom in its peculiar excellencies.

On a broad view, we may conclude that each tribe of animals is characterized by a general similarity of impulses. But there are striking anomalies. We are impressed by the industry of insects : vast numbers, however, pass their lives in idleness. Wasps that are closely related may be gregarious or solitary in their habits. The crustaceans generally protect themselves by secreting a horny covering : but the hermit-crab is imperfectly endowed with this capacity, and must take refuge in deserted shells. Nest-building is characteristic of birds : but the cuckoo lacks the impulse entirely. More-

over, we may discover such
irregularities as these
within the ranks of the same species.
What contrasts do we perceive between the
characters of
different breeds of dogs and horses !
So, amongst
mankind, a general similarity of
impulses is
broken by astonishing individual and
racial differences.
Some men appear to have
little providence : in others kindness is altogether
obscured
by cruelty : some are extraordinarily
deficient in